Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1801. [No. 237.

Public Sale.

TO-MORROW,

at FOUR *o'clock in the afternoon, will be* peremptorily sold, *on the premises,*

That valuable three story brick Warehouse, with a two story frame Warehouse thereto belonging, fronting on King street, and accommodated by a wide alley in the rear. It being the first lot on the eastward of the corner of King and Water streets.

This property is well known by many to be equal to any in the town of Alexandria—and such as know it not, and wish to become purchasers, of course will view the premises, therefore, further particulars and minute descriptions are tho't unnecessary. The title is indisputable, free of ground rent, and the terms of payment will be made known previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Sept. 14. d Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Jamaica Rum in hhds and bls,
Continental Rum in bls,
French Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Soap in boxes,
Segars in boxes,
A quantity of Nails in casks,
A few crates of Queens Ware,
2 sets China, Furniture, &c.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are

Irish and Dowlass Linens,
Cloths and Carpetings,
Ginghams and Dimities,
Calicoes, striped Nankeens,
A variety of purple and other Shawls,
White Jeans,
Muslin Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Tambour'd, book and lappet Muslins,
Millinetts, red Hums, Fans,
Curb and snaffle Bridles,
And a variety of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
August 31. Vendue Master.

Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds and bls.
Port Wine in casks,
Claret in bottles,
Sugar in bls.
Poland Starch in casks,
Coffee in bags,
Household Furniture, &c.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

—Consisting of—

Ticklenburgs, Irish linens, jaconet, tambour'd, book and lappet muslins, tambour'd shawls, Barcelona handkerchiefs, silk hose, cambrics, calicoes, chintzes, cravats, nankeens,

A variety of India Goods, &c.

HENRY and THOS. MOORE,
Sep. 11. Auctioneers.

☞ Notice.

The Levy Court, or Commissioners of Taxes for the County of Alexandria, are desirous of contracting with a proper person to collect the county assessment for the present year. The amount of tax and terms of collection will be made known by application at my office, where proposals will be received until Thursday next, when the justices will meet for the purpose of making the appointment.

G. DENEALE, Clk.
Sept. 12. d4t

FOR SALE,

The fast sailing AMERICAN SHIP *RESERVE,*

not two years old, now lying at Ramsay's wharf, burthen 174 tons, or 1300 barrels. Apply to

BENNETT and WATTS.
Sept. 12. d

For HAVRE,

The SHIP MINERVA,

Capt. Martin Page;

will sail about the 20th inst.——A few tons Coffee in bags, or any goods in small packages will be taken on moderate freight. Apply to

John G. Ladd.
Sept. 7. d

FALL GOODS.

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the Reserve from London, and Orion from Liverpool,

An extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods,

which they offer for sale by the package or piece on the usual terms.—The following form a part of said assortment, viz.

Nails, shot, pewter, figblue, German steel, FF and battle gunpowder, 26 bales best twisted sacking, Brussels and Scotch carpeting and carpets, stair case carpeting, &c. &c.

Sept. 12. d

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his *FALL ASSORTMENT,* and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.
Sept. 12. d

630 Acres of Land for Sale.

On MONDAY the 12th of October next, at the Town of Middleburg, in the county of Loudoun, will be sold to the highest bidder,

Two adjoining tracts of Land, lying on Goose Creek, in the county of Loudoun, within a few miles of the said town of Middleburg. A part of this land, containing about 216 acres is excepted from this sale, leaving a body of 630 acres, 2 roods and 33 perches. The sale is made in pursuance of a deed from Gen. Henry Lee, to Walter Jones, jun. of Alexandria, conveying the said land in trust, to be sold for certain purposes set forth in the deed. The title is unexceptable and without dispute.

The land will be sold for cash, or if more convenient to the purchaser for notes at 30 and 60 days, negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser residing in the town. The trustee feels himself limited to great caution in this respect, and purchasers will be prepared accordingly.

Those who wish to see the land, or obtain a faithful account of it, will be pleased to apply to Major Burr Powell, of Middleburg, who holds a part of the original tract.

WALTER JONES, jun. Trustee.
Alex. Sept. 12. d6weeks

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot of ground

on Royal street, between Cameron and King streets, on which are erected two small frame dwelling Houses; the lot is 25 feet front, and 123 feet 6 inches deep. Apply to

HENRY and THOS. MOORE.
August 15. d

REPERTORY OF ARTS, &c.

No. 3.

Method of preparing a cheap Substitute for Oil Paint, as durable as that prepared with Oil, and free from any bad Smell. By M. LUDICKE. *From the* Bibliotheque Physico-economique, 1792.

It often happens that people do not choose, or cannot employ oil-painting in the country, either because it does not dry soon enough and has an insupportable smell or because it is too dear. M. Ludicke employed, with the greatest success, the the following method for painting ceilings, grates, doors, and even furniture.

The Process.

Take fresh curds, and bruize the lumps on a grinding stone or in an earthen pan or mortar with a spatula. After this operation, put them in a pot with an equal quantity of lime well quenched and become thick enough to be kneaded; stir this mixture well, without adding water, and you will soon obtain a white-coloured fluid, which may be applied with as much facility as varnish; and which dries very speedily. But it must be employed the same day, as it will become too thick the day following.

Ochre, Armenian hole, and all colours which hold with lime, may be mixed with it, according to the colour which you wish to give to the wood; but care must be taken that the addition of colour made to the first mixture of curds and lime may contain very little water, else the painting will be less durable.

When two coats of this paint have been laid on, it may be polished with a piece of woollen cloth or other proper substance, and it will become as bright as varnish. It is certain that no kind of painting can be so cheap: but it possesses, besides, other advantages: in the same day two coats may be laid on and polished, as it dries speedily and has no smell. If it be required to give it more durability, in places exposed to moisture, go over the painting, after it has been polished, with the white of an egg: this process will render it as durable as the best oil painting.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

THE RESTORATOR.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

Since the writings of Mary Wollstonecraft, many errors have been propagated and embraced respecting the *rights of woman.* Infinite pains have been taken to convince the ladies, that they are formed by nature equal to our sex, and that their general inferiority of talents can reasonably be attributed solely to their inferiority of education.

What can be the object of the superficial philosophists, who disseminate such absurdities, it is difficult to discover, unless it be that insatiable love of novelty, which characterizes the present age, or the more guilty one, of flattering female vanity, in order to betray female innocence. The prostitution of Mary herself, of Helen Maria Williams, and other disciples of the new school, affords the best commentary on the principles and writings of those learned ladies.

That female education is sometimes improperly directed, and that too much time is generally expended in superficial accomplishments, is certainly true. But I question much the expediency of exchanging these harmless, though frivolous, attainments, for the severe study of dead languages, of logic, or of mathematics.

The two sexes seem formed by nature to move in different spheres and each becomes ridiculous when it trespasses beyond its proper bounds. There appears evidently a *sex of the soul,* as well as of the body. Man is by nature strong, courageous and imperious; woman, weak, timid and submissive.——He excells in strength of reasoning; she in sprightliness of imagination. He, though occasionally dull, is generally accurate; she, though always lively, is often incorrect. He seems formed for business abroad; she to preside over the household at home.

For contemplation he, and valour formed,
For softness she, & soft-attractive grace,
MILTON.

These distinct endowments of body and mind, in the two sexes, were conferred by nature herself; and the history of our species, in all ages, confirms it. In savage nations, man, indeed, takes an ungenerous advantage of his superiority, and compels his helpmate to undergo every kind of drudgery. In civilized nations, woman is exalted into the companion and the friend, and soothes our sorrows, and heightens our pleasures, by participation. Here she acts in her proper sphere. Here she is the delight of our sex, and the glory of her own, and the dearest tribute of our affections is the smallest recompense with which we can reward her virtues.

In the age of chivalry, first arose that absurd adoration of the sex, which was carried to lengths little short of idolatry, and which is so admirably ridiculed by CERVANTES, in his inimitable romance. This spirit descended from generation to generation, and still tinctures the manners of modern Europe and our own. Fires and darts, flames and arrows, continue still to be played off, in fearful corruscations, by the sonneteers of the age; the lover is still the slave of his mistress; and flatters her vanity at the expence of her understanding. Whilst this absurd incense is offered at the shrine of female beauty, we are not to be surprized that we meet with so much folly and affectation in the sex, and that not satisfied with the noble prerogative of being wives and mothers, they must, forsooth, become philosophers!

If those ladies, who are desirous of attaining this *painful pre-eminence,* were sensible how much they lose in the attempt, and how despicable, in our eyes, is the character of a learned woman, they would lay aside so pitiful an ambition. Not that learning itself is despicable, but the affectation of it is truly so, which is the utmost any woman can reasonably hope to arrive at, so rugged is the path, so laborious the ascent, and so inadequate are the powers with which nature has seen fit to furnish the sex for this purpose. But the philosophy which some of them have been taught to admire, is in no manner connected with real learning, but is the offspring of vanity and presumption, equally ridiculed for its folly, and abhorred for its profligacy, by the truly wise in all ages. It teaches, that charity is no virtue, that marriage is an evil, with many similar absurdities, which, if universally embraced, would make every man a knave, and every woman——no better than she should be.

The contest for superiority between the sexes is absurd in the extreme. They are both superior, when they fill with dignity the respective stations assigned them by Providence. As they cannot equal us in strength of mind or person, and if they could, would loose more than half their charms; so we cannot equal THEM in liveliness of fancy, agreeableness of conversation, delicacy of feeling, and constancy of affection. Both are dependent on each other for happiness, and if men are the Lords, women are, doubtless, the LADIES of the creation.

The only right a woman of good sense (which is the most valuable kind of sense, whether in man or woman) would wish to exercise, is the right of using her influence to encrease her own happiness, by encreasing that of all around her. Every other right she will leave to the discussion of philosophists, and to the practice of the WOLSTONECRAFTS, WILLIAMS'S, TALIENS, ROLANDS, and other *unsexed females,* who, for the ambition of fame, are willing to hazard infamy.

☞ *The highest price (Cash) given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office.*

From the N. England Palladium.

THE OBSERVER.

DEAN BERKLEY is ſaid to have introduced a ſermon againſt detraction, with declaring, that he believed there were more perſons then in hell for that ſin than for any other, to which mankind is addicted. It is indeed a ſin with which almoſt all are more or leſs chargeable, and ſome in an aggravated degree. Nothing ſhows human nature in a more unfavorable light, than the readineſs with which a calumny is taken up, circulated, enlarged and multiplied, than the pleaſure which is found in ſcandal and invective. Not only the injured, excited by reſentment, and the intereſted, having a favorite point to carry, are guilty of this vice, but the idle, the envious, the thoughtleſs and the vain, employ their tongues and ſometimes their pens, to ſtain and calumniate worth, to traduce patriotiſm, to diſcourage induſtry, to depreciate beauty, and to oppreſs genius.

The weekly journals of all free countries have been noted as vehicles of detraction; and whilſt ſome have been the guardians of well-earned reputation, multitudes have been proſtituted to party ſpirit or individual malice. Devoted to theſe unworthy purpoſes, they have ſported with the great, the venerable, and the good; expoſed the misfortunes of private families and inſulted the friendleſs and the faller, and even perſecuted the dead.

But when we complain of this ſpirit of detraction and abuſe, we muſt be careful to underſtand what detraction and abuſe are. Decent perſonal remarks and free diſcuſſion of men and their conduct, are often pronounced detraction by thoſe who are continually babbling about the freedom of ſpeech and writing, and uſing it with a wanton contempt of truth and decorum.

Whatever is ſaid or written againſt their favorites,

They read, but with a luſt to miſapply,
Make ſatire a lampoon, and fiction lie.

We are not obliged to ſuppreſs every thing injurious to the feelings, or the conſequence of our neighbour, but only to ſee that we break ſilence with good reaſon and a virtuous motive. All reproof or cenſure of a man's works or actions is not to be conſidered an invaſion of his rights, nor are characters to be always excluded from among the topics of converſation or writing. When dullneſs ſets up for wit, and folly for wiſdom, it is no offence againſt brotherly love, but the right of common ſenſe and taſte to expreſs contempt and diſguſt. An inſipid poem, a bombaſtic oration, a book of barren memoirs or lying travels, are not too ſacred for ſatire. It is no duty of humanity or juſtice to ſee in ſilence the impoſitions of the crafty upon the ſimple, of the impudent upon the modeſt, of the artful upon the credulous.

We are not forbidden to examine and proclaim the principles or the viſions of a candidate for popular favour, whether ſeeking or holding office; or to repreſent thoſe defects or vices of character which diſqualify him for the ſtation for which he or his friends declare him fit. It is every individual's right to expoſe the miſrepreſentations, and to diſplay the motives of a falſe accuſer; and to deſtroy, by all regular means, the power of his adverſary to do him wrong. To promote in ourſelves and others an abhorrence of the wicked and the baſe, it is lawful to ſpeak againſt thoſe who plainly offend againſt religion, morality and decorum, if it be done without that ſpirit which delights for its own ſake, in the mortification and diſgrace of another. When we complain of detraction, we would not be underſtood to tolerate that indiſcriminate praiſe of men and parties, of aſſociations of the honeſt, for honeſt purpoſes, and conſpiracies of the ignorant, the vile and the vicious for purpoſes of faction, which argues either a frivolous underſtanding or a ſettled contempt of all moral diſtinctions.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, July 25.

We yeſterday deemed it improper to lay before the public all we had heard reſpecting the communication of government to the lord mayor, as publicity would have defeated the object in view, and impeded the ſervice of the country; but ſince a ſuſpicious print, which pretends to ſupport miniſters, has diſcloſed that the court of Aldermen met to grant warrants for impreſſing men in the city, thereby warning ſuch men as may be the object of this meaſure to eſcape, we feel ourſelves releaſed from further reſtraint.

On Wedneſday evening Mr. Vanſittart, one of the ſecretaries of the treaſury, waited on the lord mayor from the chancellor of the exchequer to repreſent that *His Majeſty's Miniſters* FULLY EXPECTED *the French would attempt an* IMMEDIATE DESCENT *on this iſland*; that many ſeafaring men, whoſe ſervices at this criſis would be invaluable, had taken refuge in the city to avoid being preſſed; and to requeſt that the lord mayor would permit a preſſgang, under any circumſtances of modification which the city magiſtrates could ſuggeſt. The lord mayor ſaid he could not give an anſwer till he took the opinion of his brother magiſtrates; and for this purpoſe he ſummoned a court of Aldermen to meet early next forenoon, prior to the court of common council. The court, in conſideration of the impending danger, and the handſome manner in which the application had been made, rather as a requeſt to ths city magiſtrates for aid in defence of the country, than a mean exerciſe of influence over an individual, who might bow to power, begged of the lord mayor to back the warrants for a month, upon the expreſs condition that a peace officer ſhould attend every party, and that freemen and houſe-holders ſhould not be taken away without the conſent of the lord mayor. The lord mayor and aldermen pledged themſelves to each other not to diſcloſe their proceedings, as publicity would defeat the very object miniſters had in view.

So greatly do miniſters find themſelves in want of men, that they have ordered one hundred penſioners from the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich to be drafted on board the different ſhips which are to be ſtationed as floating batteries along the coaſt. It is with much ſatisfaction we perceived, by our Deal letter, that a conſiderable fleet of fire-ſhips and gun-boats has arrived there from the Baltic, are they are peculiarly calculated to fruſtrate the enemy's deſigns. Very great movements of troops are making towards the coaſts, particularly in Kent and Eſſex.

While an intention is manifeſted of invading the eaſtern coaſt of England, Miniſters have ſtrong ſuſpicions that the actual point of attack is Ireland, and that the threats againſt the Metropolis are made only to divert our attention from the real object. We are aſſured that Talleyrand, who writes and ſpeaks good Engliſh, while he has been conducting a negociation with this country, has alſo been managing the traitorous correſpondence with diſaffected Britiſh ſubjects.—This has been his particular department, and it has proved a buſineſs of conſiderable activity. He has retired from it, not in diſgrace, as it has been reported, but really on account of ill health. Before his retreat, however, government intercepted diſpatches from him in cypher, bringing over in a ſmuggling veſſel, and a large reward was offered in certain quarters to decypher them, but without effect. We are aſſured that the Jacobin faction in particular urges the invaſion of England; and that Bonaparte, conſcious of the hazard of the enterpriſe, liſtens to them with apprehenſion. Carnot has the moſt weight with him, and Angereau is the loudeſt in calling for the expedition. Should it be attempted, that general will no doubt have a command. He is the moſt remarkable officer in the ſervice of France, for an attachment to ſplendid parade, to luxury and extravagance, and he may be weak enough to hope, that he will be able to indulge his paſſions by the plunder of London; for he is as ſhallow-brained as he is oſtentatious.—Miniſters have very good information of the deſigns and proceedings of the French Government. They fear for Ireland as much as England, and it is neceſſary to prepare in both. Mr. Klyne, an admiralty meſſenger, was diſpatched at a late hour on Thurſday night, to admiral Lord Gardner, commander in chief at Cork, with inſtructions for the defence of the Iriſh coaſt. With the view of preventing the enemy from gaining intelligence from this country, no paſſports to France are at preſent granted, and very few to Hamburgh or other parts of the continent. It is expected that ſome meaſure relative to the calling out of the volunteers will ſpeedily be propoſed. [*Morning Star.*

A private letter from Conſtantinople, of the date of the 10th of June, gives us the following details: "The French have an entrenched camp of from 6 to 7000 men before Alexandria, which have for three months kept in check between 12 and 14,000 Engliſh, furniſhed with a formidable train of artillery. The poſition of Gen. Menou, ſupported by the forts of Alexandria, is very good. The entrenched camp under Cairo, is of the ſame force, and equally capable of reſiſting."

Our Deal letter preſents a liſt of gun-boats moſt terrible in name. We there find, the *Tigreſs* and *Furions*; the *Wrangler*, the *Teazer*, the *Boxer*, the *Biter*, the *Griper*, the *Viper*, and all led by the *Savage* ſloop of war. If theſe don't give the enemy a *drubbing*, we ſhall deſpair of victory.

The prohibition of ſome ſteam engines in one of the provincial towns, has alarmed ſeveral of our fat aldermen, who are afraid of being miſtaken in this hot weather for theſe *ſmoaking* pieces of mechaniſm.

A large quantity of *horn* has been lately imported from China—if we may judge from the preſent ſtate of *crim. con.* this is carrying coals to Newcaſtle.

NEW-BEDFORD, Sept. 4.

LOSS of the SHIP LYDIA,

Of this port, Elihu Smith, maſter, from Peterſburg, bound home.

Captain Smith arrived in town laſt evening, via Portſmouth, and furniſhes us with the following particulars of the unfortunate loſs of the Lydia:

June 5, 1801—Left Cronſtadt, laden with hemp, iron, flax, oil, feather beds, cordage and ſail cloth—arrived at Eſſineur 19th July, and ſailed again on the 22d. Nothing particular occured until the 24th July, then in lat. 41, 9, long. 40, 30, at half paſt 12, diſcovered a ſmoke in the forecaſtle, ſuppoſed to proceed from the lower hold; immediately cut open the after hatches, from which the ſmoke iſſued as faſt as the place could vent it; no appearance of ſmoke then at the door of the bulk head aft; cut open the hatches, from which no ſmoke could be ſeen, being well convinced of the fire being confined between the fore and main hatches in the lower hold, endeavoured to ſtifle it, but in vain: light breeze from the weſtward with a ſmall ſea; ſome of the crew employed in getting the boats out; the remainder in throwing water in the after hatch to prevent the fire making appearance as long as poſſible, which at that time made a noiſe not unlike the rumbling of thunder: in 10 minutes after, at 1 P. M. the flames burſt out half the height of the mizen maſt; three men bailing the long boat and two the yawl; the remainder procuring articles moſt neceſſary for our preſervation. The bread being in the cabin, which was ſo full of ſmoke as to render it impoſſible to enter it, with the ſhip headed to the wind as ſhe then lay, three of the dead lights being laſhed in, and battens outſide, and one window only open, with great difficulty got her before the wind, tending the helm myſelf (no other perſon being then on board) in the beſt manner I was able on account of the great heat—the fire then drove forward, which cleared the cabin of ſmoke ſo that a man could ſtay 4 or 5 minutes, then cut open one dead light for convenience of paſſing things out, while the window gave air to ſupply them with breath—the chief mate, Benj. Kempton, with one man, entered the cabin by the window, and at great riſk of their lives procured the following articles, (which were thrown into the ſea, and taken into the boats by the crew on board them; each boat half filled with water, though 5 buckets were continually employed in bailing them,) bl. bread, 10 lb. cheeſe, 30 lb. beef, 20 lb. pork, 6 n. tongues, 1 box 5 doz. reindeer tongues, ſmall quantity of molaſſes, ſugar, &c. 6 gallons of ſpirits, a caſk of water, 110 galls. 1 quadrant, 3 compaſſes, ſhip's papers, 2 watches, 1 hog 120 lb. 10 lb. twine, boatſwain's ſail bag, with palms and needles, hatchet, ſaw, axe and adze, tinder-box, &c. 2 pieces ravens duck, 2 ſteering ſails, oars and cordage for rigging the boats, ſome books, and a few other articles. At 2 P. M. the fire forced us to retreat from the ſhip; at 4, got all on board, found our water to be one-fourth mixed with ſalt water. Finding the boats overladen with the crew, conſiſting of 12 men, diſcharged reluctantly, all bulky articles of the leaſt ſervice to us.

The ſhip having burnt almoſt to the water, took our departure, and ſhaped our courſe for the Weſtern-Iſles, being the neareſt land to us, then 470 miles diſtant. At 6 A. M. compleated a ſail for each boat. At half paſt 11 at night, the ſhip burning furiouſly, ſuddenly diſappeared. All hands in good ſpirits, night clear and warm, with a light weſtern breeze, and ſmall ſea; ſet the watch as uſual on board the ſhip; the remainder of the crew repoſed themſelves, half in and half out of the water; the boats not exceeding 13 inches above the level of the ſea.

July 25.—Fair weather and light weſterly breezes, obſerved in lat. 40, 57. Employed in rendering our ſituation as ſecure and comfortable as poſſible. At night manned two oars in each boat.

July 26th.—At 11 o'clock A. M. deſcried a ſail, and at half paſt 1, P. M. got along ſide of the Daniſh brig Ryer. ſteig, captain Cornelius Luyte, Corneliſ. ſin, from St. Thomas for Hamburg; by whom we were taken on board and treated very humanely by the captain, tho' on ſhort allowance of proviſions and water before he received us on board.

July 28.—Spoke brig Maria, Jane, 38 days from Iſle of Wight for Portſmouth, N. H. captain John Bowles, by whom three of us were taken on board and treated very politely by the captain, who previous to our being on board was ſhort of proviſions, and had for ſome time been on allowance.

Auguſt 6.—Spoke ſhip Amathyſt, alias ——, captain Rogers, alias ——, from Boſton for Hamburg, who very politely refuſed to aſſiſt or ſupply us with proviſions; when the ſame was requeſted by captain Bowles, he received for anſwer that he had none to ſpare, and without further ceremony left us; we found to what nation the ſhip belonged, by the name on her ſtern, or rather ſuppoſed her by that to be under the American flag.

Auguſt 12.—On the Grand Bank, in lat. 43, 6, ſpoke ſhip New-York, John Seward, of New-York, from Hamburg for Philadelphia, who very kindly ſupplied us with beef, pork, peaſe, candles, ſpirits, bread, and herrings, with ſundry trifling articles, for which he refuſed to accept any pay.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10.

Arrived, ſhip Factor, Kemp, London; Schooner Lady Carlton, ——, St. Johns.

The Factor, from London, met, in the channel, a ſhip, ſuppoſed to be the Amelia, from this port. Spoke, Aug. 20, in lat. 44, 24, long. 47, 12, the ſhip William and Mary, from Philadelphia for Amſterdam. 23d, on the Banks, the ſhip Mars, Sheffield, 21 days from Liverpool for this port.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.

Arrived, brig Franklin, Kenney, Bourdeaux; ſloop Comet, Foſſin, Richmond.

Arrived at the Lazaretto.

Sch'r Fame, Pittman, Charleſton.

Cleared, ſhip Ganges, Murdoh, Canton: Enigma, Laſher, New-London; brig Beaver, Ellis, Rotterdam; ſchooner Succeſs, Harmet, Aux-Cayes; Flying-fiſh, Clark, Waſhington.

Arrived, brig Franklin, Kenney, from Bourdeaux. July 16, forty miles north of Cape Ortegal, was examined by three Guernſey privateers, treated politely.—Same day ſaw eight large ſhips and a brig ſtanding to the ſouthward, ſuppoſed to be veſſels of war. On the 18th was brought to by the Britiſh frigate La Nymph, captain Douglaſs, ſent an officer on board, who informed that the veſſels ſeen on the 16th, were traſports full of troops under convoy of the Britiſh frigate Argo, capt. Bower, deſtined for ſome ſecret expedition.

On the 16th Auguſt, ſpoke the ſch't Adventure, Lillibridge, of Philadelphia, from Guadaloupe bound to London.—Next day was boarded by the French privateer L'Eſperance, captain Valadier, off Guadaloupe, on a cruize.

HARRISBURGH, September 7.

Wonderful Story!

A ſingular non-deſcript animal, has ſince a few weeks ſeveral times made its appearance, near Northumberland town, in this ſtate, which has been the ſubject of much ſpeculative enquiry in theſe parts. The extraordinary formation of this wonderful creature, as repreſented by a number of reſpectable inhabitants of that place, who have ſeen it, is certainly aſtoniſhing to every one, particularly ſo to th ſe acquainted with natural hiſtory, and furniſhes the mind with a variety of conjectures, ſome of which perhaps not very favorable to the human ſpecies. It is ſaid to be about five feet in height, and moves erect; it has a more perfect human face than any other animal of the brute creation hitherto

spoken of. The head is crowded with hair, which falls regularly over the forehead, near to the eye-brows; its neck and breast are bare, but downwards is covered entirely with hair of a reddish cast. Its arms and hands appear perfect like those of a man, excepting the nails, which are similar to claws of beasts; but the feet appear perfect. It has a very long tail, which it winds round its body when running. An attempt was made to catch it a short time since, by three gentlemen on horseback, one of whom was near enough to strike it with the lash of his whip, but taking down a steep hill, the gentlemen were obliged to dismount to pursue it, when it made its escape. We hear a thousand dollars is offered for this animal alive.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.

Arrived, ship Murdoch, capt. Henderson, 61 days from London. Left there, ship Rebecca, capt. M'Niel, of Baltimore. The brig Nancy, capt. Nicols, of New-York, sailed on the 4th July for Baltimore, with goods. In lat. 42, 11, long. 38, 33, spoke the brig Delia, from Liverpool, bound to New-York, out 18 days. Aug. 19, lat. 42, 38, long. 52, 46, spoke a brig from Glasgow bound to New-York. Next day, spoke the brig William, of Newburyport, from N. C. bound to Cork, out 12 days. 26th, in lat. 38, 46, long. 64, 30, spoke the sch'r Mary-Ann, of New-York, bound to Africa, out 4 days.

Brig Viper, capt. Frazier, 28 days from Guadaloupe. Left there the brig Augusta Washington, capt. Mitchell, of New-York, uncertain when to sail.

Sch'r. Camden, capt. Richardson, 32 days from Carthagena.

Left there, sch'r Liberty, Dixon, of Philadelphia, uncertain when to sail.

Sept. 6, in lat. 34, 21, longitude 74, spoke brig James, of and for New-Haven, out 16 days from St. Croix.

Arrived, schr. Berci, capt. Mather, 20 days from Porto Rico.

Left there, two brigs belonging to Boston; spoke nothing on the passage.

Arrived, sch. Zephyr, capt. Wright, 19 days from Port-Republican.

Left there,

Brig Montgomery, Miner, Newbern, N.C.
Sch'r Thomas, Bodwin, Baltimore
George, Swain, do.
Suwarrow, ———, Salem
Sloop Friendship, ———, ———

The schooner Cornucopia, of Baltimore, capt. Beetle, sailed with us for l'Anceveau.

The schr. Eleanor, capt. Wickham, is in the bay, with many others, names unknown.

Sch'r Philip, Jenne, 13 days from the Havanna.

The brig ———, capt. Tygart, of Baltimore, was to sail next day.

Sch'r Evelina, capt. Holmes, 18 days from Port Republican.

The schooner Friendship, capt. Ridgely, and four other sail belonging to Charleston, came out with her.

Schooner Maria, capt. Bunker, 19 days from St. Jago.

Left there on the 23d of August the following vessels:

Ship Mary, capt. Thompson, of Baltimore, uncertain when to sail.

Schooner Buckskin, Cainy, do. bound to Barracoa, in 10 days.

Greyhound, Robb, do. bound to Port-Republican, in 4 days.

Sally, Coffin, of Philadelphia, to sail in 30 days.

Sloop Jennet, Crandon, do. do. 26 do.

Passed a great many vessels in the bay.

NORFOLK, Sept. 5.

Last evening arrived the brig Antelope, capt. Starbuck, 56 days from Belfast, has on board 37 passengers. There are no late papers by her. One of the passengers informs us, that there are some apprehensions of an invasion, but that the people are perfectly content since the Union.

The brig Martha Bland had arrived previous to the sailing of the Antelope.

Died, yesterday, Mr. CHARLES RENSHAW, Cashier of the Branch Bank in this borough, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with true christian fortitude, till the all-wise creator of the universe thought proper to decree him for that heavenly mansion where only real happiness dwells. He was an affectionate and indulgent husband, a kind parent, and a sincere and generous friend. His eminent virtues had endeared him to a respectable circle of acquaintances, who feel a lively sorrow for the loss they have sustained.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Samuel Meredith, treasurer of the United States, has resigned. It is rumored that Mr. Hanson, cashier of the Bank of Columbia, will succeed him.

We are informed, under the Boston head of Sept. 7th, that the trial of capt. Little has ended, and that the proceedings have been sent on to the President of the United States. The witnesses on the part of the prosecution were numerous. Capt. Little was allowed counsel, and Mr. Otis appeared in his behalf, who observed, that tho' his client had a cloud of witnesses he would examine only two as to the credibility of some on the part of the prosecution, whom even the court had recorded as contradictory. Having gone through this examination, the defence commenced; but the Court reminded capt. Little that it must be in writing. The written defence is said to be very lengthy, and after having been read, the audience were ordered to withdraw, and the court in a short time made their decision; which, though it cannot be known until officially announced, is we confidently believe, honorable to that brave officer.

The following similies are proposed for immediate use in fashionable conversation, by a French writer at Paris;—"As atrociously wicked as Robespierre; as eloquent as Rousseau; as much envied as if he were wealthy; as execrable as a September assassin; as dull as a new novel; as much a backbiter as any old female devotee; as much a poser as any newswriter; insolent as an upstart; rich as a contractor; as dark-minded as a jacobin; stupid as a royalist; poor as an emigrant; pure like Racine; as naked as a fine woman in the guise of fashion; as much in debt as Great-Britain; taken in like the Irish; sublime as Buffon; true as a Spaniard; strong as France; brave as a French Soldier; wise as Moreau; respectable as Malesherbes; great as Buonaparte!

From a London paper of July 11.

It is our duty to warn the public, that the information of "the British government having given *particular orders* for the hospitable reception of the Anglo-American squadron coming against Tripoli, in the ports which we possess in the Mediterranean," is entirely *a fiction of the newspapers*. That squadron will, of course, in the terms of the present amity between Britain and the United States, have permission to refit, refresh, and take in supplies in those ports which are now in our power, in the Mediterranean. But our present friendship with the Dey of Tripoli renders it necessary that we take no farther part to favor the American enterprise against him; and government neither has issued, nor will issue orders to any such effect.

IMPROVED PRINTING-PRESS.

A Printing-Press, on an improved plan, has lately been made by Mr. George Clymer of this city. The object of the improvement is not to do a greater quantity of work in a given time, but that the work may be performed with greater ease.

The defects of the old plan are obvious to any person in the least acquainted with mechanics; but as many printers have not made the mechanism of presses a part of their study, it may not be improper to point out the most prominent of these defects.

The method of cutting the common screw, requires a variation, in diameter, of at least an eighth of an inch between the bottom and the top, to enable the smith to get off the cast box of the screw: this defect gives a circular variation to the point of the spindle round the centre, which produces a considerable jar on the platten; hence slurring, mackling, quivering of the press, alternate heavy and light impressions on the same page, &c. for which the workman endeavors in vain to find a cause. To remedy this evil, is a principal object of the present improvement, and, in the opinion of all who have examined, and are capable of judging, the defects have been completely removed, and the alteration is not only better, but more simple, more convenient to the work, and less liable to get out of repair. The tied-up platten, as it is generally called, has long since been esteemed the best, as insuring, in some degree, a fair impression, and though frequently requiring alteration, yet as the best plan then in use; but when contrasted with the new method of screws, all the defects instantly appear. It is impossible to draw the cords to an equal tension, consequently the impression will be uneven—dry weather slackens, and damp weather braces the cords, which cannot fail of injuring the impression—add to this the necessity of renewing the tying as often as the platten works loose, which will occur at least once a month; this causes the toe of the spindle to bend on the die, and for two or three days the stiffness is extremely disagreeable to the workmen.

The variation of the screw on the present plan, be it ever so great, can never affect the impression. The ease with which the bar is moved is never altered by adjusting the platten, which, if once properly set, will not get out of order, while the face of the platten remains good.

The substituting rolers for cramps, is, perhaps, the greatest improvement. The carriage of the press requires so little force, that the workman scarcely feels it, and the use of oil is so trifling that the additional expense of a press, made on this plan will be saved in the course of one or two years. Dust, which injures the running of the common press, has no perceptible effect on this—it is the same in all weathers—is not subject to get out of order, and has all the appearance of lasting for ages; and if disused for six months, will move at the end of that time, without oiling or cleaning, as well as ever. *Aurora.*

THE

REPRIEVED MALEFACTOR;

AN AFFECTING SCENE LATELY EXHIBITED AT NEWGATE.

——"*A dreadful din was wont*
To grate the sense, when entered here, from groans,
And howls of slaves condemn'd; from clink of chains,
And crash of rusty bars, and creeking hinges!
And ever and anon the light was dash'd
With frightful faces, and the meager looks
Of grim and ghastly executioners."

CONGREVE.

THE tolling of the dreadful bell; summoning the miserable to pay their forfeited lives to their country, awoke Henry from the first sleep he had fallen into, since he entered the walls of a dismal prison. Henry had been a merchant, and married the beautiful Eliza in the midst of affluence; but the capture of our West-India fleet, in the American war, was the first stroke his house received. His creditors from the nature of the loss, were for some time merciful; but to satisfy some partial demands, he entered into a dishonorable treaty, which being discovered, Henry was thrown into some loathsome gaol. He had offended against the laws, and was condemned to die.

Eliza possessed Roman virtue. She would not quit his side, and with her infant son, she preferred chasing away his melancholy in a dungeon; to her father's house, which was still open to receive her. The hopes of a reprieve from day to day had fled; but not before the death warrant arrived. Grief overpowering all other senses, sleep, the balmy charmer of the woes of humanity, in pity to their miseries, extended her silken embraces over them, and beguiled the time they had appropriated for prayer; and Eliza, with the infant, still continued under her influence.

"Father of mercies," exclaimed Henry, "lend thine ear to a supplicating penitent. Give attention to my short prayer. Grant me forgiveness, endue me with fortitude to appear before thee; and, O God! extend thy mercies to this injured, this best of thy servants, on whom I have entailed undeserved heartfelt woe. Chase not sleep from her till I am dead."

The keeper interrupted his devotion, by warning him of his fate. "If there be mercy in you," replied Henry, "make no noise, for I would not have my dear wife and child awakened till I am no more."

He wept---even he----who was inured to misery---he, who with an apathy had till now looked upon distress shed tears at Henry's request----Nature for once predominated in a jailer.

At this instant the child cried! O heavens," said Henry, "I am too guilty to have my prayer heard!" he took up his infant, and fortunately hushed it again to rest, while the jailer stood petrified with astonishment. At last he thus broke out—"This is too much, my heart bleeds for you, I would I had not seen this day." "What do I hear," replied Henry. "Is this an angel in the garb of my keeper? Thou art indeed unfit for the office—This is more than I was prepared to hear—Hence and let me be conducted to my fate."

These words awoke the unhappy Eliza; who, with eagerness to atone for the lost time, began to appropriate the few moments left, in supplicating her husband's salvation.

Side by side the unhappy couple prayed, as the ordinary advanced to the dismal cell—They were too intent on their devotion to observe him. The holy man came with more comfort than what his function alone could administer. It was a reprieve, but with caution he communicated the glad tidings to the loving but hapless pair.

The effect it had on them was too affecting to be expressed. Henry's senses were overpowered, while Eliza ran frantic with joy---She ran to the man of God, then to her child, ere she perceived her husband apparently lifeless. He soon inhaled life, from her tender kisses, while the humane jailer knocked off his fetters.

FALL GOODS.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per ship Orion from Liverpool, and ship Reserve from London,

DRY GOODS,

suitable to the approaching season, which will be sold on reasonable terms by the piece or package only.

They have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of German linens,
Hardware from Birmingham,
Earthen ware in crates,
Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.
Coffee in bags.

Sept. 14. d

SHREVE & JANNEY

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their store on Union between Prince and Duke streets,

N. England Rum in bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Coffee in bags and bls.
Pepper of an excellent quality in bags,
Hyson, souchong and bohea tea by the chest,
Castile and white soap in boxes,
45 boxes segars of an excellent quality,
Fine salt,
Mackarel by the barrel,
Cod fish by the box,
Florence oil in boxes of one doz. each.

Also,

Ladies' Morocco slippers by the box,
Mens' strong do. by the doz.
Ravens duck by the piece or bale,

A few bales of gurrahs and salgochys, and are in daily expectation of an additional supply,

Sept. 14. d

---

50 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's pasture, (near the seat of the late Mr. Madin, and about 4 miles from this town) on Thursday night, the 10th instant, two GELDINGS, one of them a bright bay, about 15 hands high, has a hanging main and switch tail, a star and small blaze or snip down to or near his nose, branded on one of his thighs, but which is not recollected, thus, O.; he trots well and very easy in a slow travelling gait, and was shod before.

The other a bright sorrel, about 14 hands high, a short made horse, has a hanging main and switch tail, a white spot upon his back, occasioned by the saddle, trots hard, and drags his hind feet, by which they are much worn, holds his head high when mounted, has had the glanders for some time, but is almost well; he was shod before, but had lost one of his shoes.

Whoever delivers the said horses to the subscriber, shall receive 20 dollars reward, or 10 dollars for either of them. If the Horses were stolen, which is more than probable, the person stopping and securing the thief, so that he may be convicted, shall receive a reward of 30 dollars upon his being convicted for stealing the aforesaid horses, or either of them.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, 12th Sept. 1801. d

Notice.

Whereas Charlotte Lawrence, the wife of the subscriber, has refused to live with me, this is to forbid all persons from harbouring or trusting her upon my account, for I will not be answerable for any contract that she may make after this date, Sept. 13, 1801.

GEO. A. LAWRENCE.

Sept. 14. law3t

1000 lbs. fine Ruſſian Glue,
5 pipes 4th proof Cogniac brandy,
35 puncheons 2, 3 and 4th proof St. Croix rum,
30 qr. caſks FF and battle gunpowder,
3 tons patent ſhot,
Albany Chocolate, No. 1,
20 qr. cheſts freſh teas,
1 hhd. roll brimſtone,
And a few tierces Wine Vinegar, of a very ſuperior quality, for ſale by
R. B. Jamesson.
Sept. 11. eo4w

Alexandria Library Company.

Such members of the company as wiſh for copies of the new catalogue of the books, to which the act of incorporation, the laws, and the member's names will be prefixed, are requeſted to call at the library and enter their names on the liſt of ſubſcribers. As only a very few copies will be printed more than are ſubſcribed for, they will pleaſe not to neglect this notice leſt they ſhould be diſappointed.—And ſuch members as have any of the books beyond the time allowed for reading will pleaſe to return them to the library. The books more particularly wanted are

Churchill's Collection of Voyages, 1ſt vol.
Ruſſell's Hiſtory of Modern Europe, 1ſt. vol.
American Muſeum, 2d and 11th vols.
Weekley Miſcellany one vol.
Hiſtory of the Devil.
Receſs, 3d vol.

Should any of the above books not be in the hands of any of the members, a reward proportionate to their value will be paid to any perſon who may bring them to the library, or diſcover where they may be found, ſo that they may be recovered.

JAS. KENNEDY, ſen.
Sept. 11. eo4t Librarian.

Stop the Villain.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 3d inſt. from the ſubſcriber's encloſure, adjoining Mr. James Edwards, on the York road, about two miles from the city of Baltimore and within half a mile of the turnpike gate, near Mr. Chriſtopher Walker's tavern, a ſtout well made bay HORSE, four years old laſt ſpring, near fourteen hands and an half high, black mane and ſwitch tail, a ſnip and ſtar, a ſmall blemiſh in the off eye, remarkably thick ſhort neck marked with the collar; trots and canters, and has been lately ſhod all round.

Whoever will ſecure the ſaid horſe, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive ten dollars, and if brought home all reaſonable charges ſhall be paid, and twenty dollars for ſecuring the thief only.

SAMUEL VINCENT,
No. 44, north Gay-ſtreet.
Baltimore, Sept. 9. eo3t.

FOR SALE,

A two ſtory HOUSE and LOT lying upon the corner of King and Alfred ſtreets. The houſe is well finiſhed, with every neceſſary accommodation, conſiſting of a pantry, kitchen, ſtable, carriage houſe, ſmoke houſe, &c. &c. The lot is 60 feet front on King ſtreet, by 100 feet back to a 15 feet alley.

Alſo,

A two ſtory HOUSE, 40 feet front, with a half acre lot, including a garden neatly paled in, lying upon the corner of Cameron and Alfred ſtreets.—The houſe is very convenient, with a kitchen, ſtore room, ſtable, &c. &c.

Alſo,

A FARM about three and an half miles from Alexandria, containing about 100 acres, partly lying on the Colcheſter road, and commanding a very extenſive proſpect of the town and river; with a dwelling houſe 24 feet by 34, a kitchen adjoining, and ſeveral improvements, conſiſting of a barn and ſtable 60 feet by 20. There are about 36 acres of land cleared, with a young orchard containing about 600 trees of choice fruit.—For terms apply to

THOS. RICHARDS,
At his ſtore oppoſite the Waſhington tavern.
Auguſt 18. d

Printing in all its variety executed with neatneſs and diſpatch, at this office.

BAR IRON.

A few tons of an excellent quality, flat and ſquare bars, and
12 bags Pepper,
Juſt received and for Sale by the ſubſcribers.—*Alſo, in the River,*
About 60 tons
PLAISTER of PARIS.
And 8 bales of Ruſſia Sheetings, which will be ſold from on board on reaſonable terms. Apply to
J. & T. VOWELL.
Sept. 8. d3t

JUST RECEIVED,
At the old Fruit Store,
Lower end of Prince ſtreet,
A quantity of freſh Limes,
Some excellent Cheeſe,
Bacon and Pork, and
A general aſſortment of Groceries
THOMAS SIMMS.
June 3. d

JOHN G. LADD
HAS REMOVED
His Store of Goods, from the Frame Warehouſe, on Col. Gilpin's wharf, to the *Brick* Warehouſe next directly weſtward thereof, where he offers for ſale, a variety of WET and DRY GOODS on very reaſonable terms.

Ruſſia Sheetings,

A few bales of the beſt quality, entitled to drawback on exportation, juſt received and for ſale as above.

Intending to leave this place ſome few weeks, my brother, Mr. *William Ladd*, will attend to my concerns during my abſence. JOHN G. LADD.
July 22. d

Thompſon and Veitch
Have received by the brig Commerce, capt. Baldwin, from England,
A Conſignment of a Quantity of
DRY GOODS,
Amongſt which are,
Printed calicoes and chintzes,
Muſlins of various kinds,
Plain and figured cambric,
Muſlinetts and dimities,
Iriſh linens and table linens,
Shawls, hoſiery and ribbons,
Blanketing, ſerges, &c. &c.
Being deſirous of cloſing the ſales ſpeedily, the above goods will be ſold unuſually low, for caſh, produce or notes at a ſhort date.

French Bur Stones.

THE SUBCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A quantity of French Bur Stones, of a very ſuperior ſize and quality, which they offer for ſale, at their ſtore, No. 93, Bowly's wharf.

J. Ogleby & D. Wincheſter.
Baltimore, March 26. d

A parcel of good
BACON HAMS,
Four caſks Spaniſh Brown,
Jamaica Spirit,
Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar in hhds and bls.
Apple Brandy and Whiſkey } in barrels,
1ſt and 2d quality James River Tobacco in kegs,
Coarſe Salt,
For Sale
By Wm. Hartſhorne.
8 mo. 12. eo4w

TO RENT,

A handſome two ſtory frame HOUSE, on Queen ſtreet, in an airy ſituation, near Mr. John Wiſe's new houſe, lately occupied by Mr. Campbell Wilſon. For terms apply to
THOS. IRVINE.
Sept. 8. eo

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Tueſday the 8th inſt. an apprentice to the hair dreſſing buſineſs, named *William Connor*. He is about 18 years of age, ſtout made, about 5 feet 6 inches high. He took with him a Bath coating coatee of a light colour, nankeen trowſers, and a fur hat half worn. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Georgetown, where his relations live.

Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any jail ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable expences paid if brought home.

PETER NOWLAND.

N. B. I forwarn all perſons from employing or harboring him at their peril.
Sept. 10. d4t

COLUMBIA ACADEMY,
King-Street, between Pit and Royal Streets,
ALEXANDRIA.

Young Gentlemen are taught Engliſh, French, Latin, Greek, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, with other branches of an uſeful and ornamental education, by the Rev. James Chambers, A. M. many years maſter of a Boarding School in England.

TERMS.

	Dols.	Cts.
Education, Board, Lodging, Waſhing and Stationary, per quarter,	50	
Day Scholars, for Latin, French, &c.	7	50
Do. do. for Engliſh, French, &c.	6	
Do. do. for Engliſh, Arithmetic, &c.	4	

N. B. Proper aſſiſtants are conſtantly employed. Young ladies are taught in ſeparate claſſes, Engliſh, French, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, in ſeparate apartments. Great care will be taken to inſtruct the more advanced youth in the elements of compoſition, particularly Epiſtolary Writing, and the rules to be obſerved in Public Speaking.

Auguſt 1. d

Valuable Property for Sale,
At the little Falls of Potomack,
About three miles from George-Town and the City of Waſhington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling houſe and ſundry other improvements, ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands, and two vacant mill ſeats.

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill ſtones and every neceſſary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the beſt advantage, and with as little manual labor as poſſible; a brewery and diſtillery, a granary, a miller's houſe, a brewer's houſe, cooper's ſhop, &c. and a vacant mill ſeat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands.

The purchaſer of the above property, will have an aſſignment of a leaſe for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the firſt day of September next.

The ſtone on the above lands is equal in goodneſs to any, and ſuperior to moſt foundation ſtone on the river—veſſels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and ſtone quarries.

Any perſon or perſons, who may incline to purchaſe, will of courſe view the premiſes, therefore it is not thought neceſſary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forreſt, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.
June 29. 1aw

Twenty Dollars Reward

For apprehending and ſecuring *Ferrard*, a Mulatto man, a carpenter by trade, who eloped about the 23d day of laſt June: he is a middle ſized fellow, about 30 years of age, light complexion, black eyes, and much freckled, his hair thick and generaliy combed up pretty high before, pleaſant, ſoft, ſmiling countenance, has a ſcar on one of his arms near the ſhoulder, the particular arm I cannot at preſent recolleſt. It is ſuppoſed that he is lurking about Dumfries where he lately lived ſome time, by permiſſion of Miſs Betſey Tyler, to whom he belongs and of whom I hired him for the preſent year. He took off undry clothes of gingham, cloth, &c. which I cannot at preſent deſcribe.

JOHN HOOE.
Fauqnier, Aug. 30. 2aw3w

To be Let,

For one year, or longer if required,
The HOUSE and two acre LOT, including two well cultivated gardens, at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber, nearly adjoining Mr. Hooff's meadow, and within a ſhort diſtance of the town of Alexandria, The houſe is in complete order for the reception of a genteel family. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately on application to JOHN WHITE,
Corner of Fairfax and Cameron ſtreets.
July 17. d

Baltimore, 1801.
PROPOSALS,
By Warner & Hanna,
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